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NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE
A VERY LARGE PAPER FOR THE GOUNTRY, is pub-lished every Saturday Moretay, at the low price of \$2 per annum to advance. Eight copies for \$16, or twenty copies to one address for \$5, and the paper in no case continued beyond the time for which it is paid. Advertisements for this sheet will be charged 20 cents per line each insertion.

provided for by express law.

Mr. BUCHASAN has been informed of the leading

features of this proposition, but neither admits nor

denies its practicability. The reason is obvious.

He has his own favorite scheme, which he and his

friends design pressing as such and the success of

which they maintain would render him invulnera-ble as the next Presidential candidate.

canning strength in Congress, with every prospect that provision will be made for donations of the

Sturgeon on Abolition - Webster - Leavitt-

Houston-Land Grants.
Correspondence of The Tribune.
Washington, Friday, Feb. 8, 1850.

In Senate, Mr. HALE had presented a petitio

from Quakers in Pennsylvania, wishing the Union

He said, "it is from some violent, black hearter

politicians, who would bring disgrace on the State

I come from." Mr. Douglass opposed the recep

Mr. FOOTE thought that Mr. HALE richly merited

expulsion for the course he took, but he (F.) should

not move it, nor had he now any idea of having Mr.

HALE hanged. Gov. SEWARD obtained Mr FOOTE :

approbation by moving that the question of the re-

ciary, with instructions that Congress possessed aeither the power nor disposition to receive such petitions. It such documents are not treasonable, they are near akin to it, for, passing over reforms, they aim at the dissolution of the Federal Government. If the memorialists were praying for a Convention to amend its powers, and stating reasons therefor, they would be taking a correct course. I stopped a short time in the Supreme Courtail the ladges were upon the Bench. Mr. Wisserk was engaged pleading in the case of Shultze se the Bank of Georgia. His manner of reasoning was caim, deliberate, quite unimpassioned, as it one gentleman were talking to another on some ordinary topic, yet he stated the points in argument

one refileman were taking to another on some ordinary topic, yet he stated the points in argument
with remarkplile clearness and precision. Of
course, the Court room was full of spectators.—
Great men of long established reputation always
draw the public after them in such cases.

Mr. Joshua Lkavitt is here, making an effort on
behalf of cheap pestage. May be be abundantly
successful.

Federal Policy and Patronage Mr. Iguatius

Mudd-Walker's Land Bill.

Nor does the system of taxation operate at a qually. The Slaveholding States grasp far more

oes not affect their peculiar policy as it does the

North. With you it makes doughfaces by the thousand. Even the Convention to frame the

State Constitution for New-York contained the

Postmaster and Naval Officer of your City, with

two or three more measurers or inspectors, whom Polk and Marcy had cheerfully spared for for nonths to sid the virtuous Croswell in his outdoo exertions to render even that august body more

plastic. The Speaker of Assmbly, the Independent

Editor, the State Governor, &c. may be found from time to time quartered upon the Custom House in the North. There the patronizing policy is effectual

But suppose the case of the advent to power of an

Administration really favorable to freedom, in the

Independence viewed it, would its patronage, extended to the Editor of the Charleston Mercur

South, bend the Southerners to the new purpose of it e federal power? Very far from it. Let the editor write and the others speak in favor of free dom, as Washington spoke or as Frankin wrote-let them attack the Home Slave Trade, or Slav-ery in say form—the slaveholding mob would lyack them? A newspaper even, if it reason in favor or equal rights, dare not be delivered at many South ern Post-Offices. In the North, however, the fede-

al patronage is FELT, and not in favor of rational cedom neither. When, therefore, we allow Mr ceretary MEREMITH and Mr. COLLAMER to regulate

Secretary Merentia and Mr. Collamer to regulate at their pleasure, the application of large incomes to individuals, from year to year, without the intervention of law we are liable to affect Congressmen unfavorably—for even Congressmen are not immaculate—we affect liberty in the Union and throughout the world unfavorably—we sanction a practice under which power has bidden high for converts to doughface supervision: but we obtain no check over Slavery extension and the Slave Trade South. There the domestic traffic, by land and sea, still prosper—the feedings and principles which lead men to cherish free institutions would continue to be undermined, and the Union and its unspeakable advantages endangered, the connex ion between the States made instrumental to wholesale corruption affecting the community, which

the view of some persons, greatly weaken the slaveholding influence here. Have you not 141 members to 90 South, already? If you had 1,000

scener you may hope for an ers of good government. The lopping off of useless officers, and the placing

the patronage in as many cases as possible into the people's hands, in New York state, did much good—though much more remains to be done even with

Cheap lands to settlers on the day here—or at least there are more who profess to advocate the policy of giving greater facility for making a settlement on waste territory than formerly. Mr. Isaac P. Walker, of Wisconsin,

tion of abolition and disumon memorials.

honestly and sincerely at heart.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE to published every B'educiday and Naturday Price \$3 per annum. Two copies for \$5 Aivertagments 6 cents a line each insortion.

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GREELEY & McELRATH, Publishers.

# NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Customs' Revenue Collection and Warehous ing of Imports.
dence of The Tribone.
H. OF R., WASHINGTON, Friday, 2 P.M.

M BAYLY of Virginia, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, has replied to Mr. He is now declaiming about the excessive a allowed to revenue officers, their numbers defining their duties, so far as that can be discreed ly done by statute, providing that Naval Officers, Measurers and Inspectors cannot be kept four months on pay at New-York while employed and paid \$3 per day at Albany, for regulating State affairs, sweeping away sinecures, increasing the compensation where the duties are onerous, diminishing it where it is light and easy?

Mr. Brooks ably set forth the increased duties of the Castoms Offices, showed the vast changes which the last 36 years had effected in the mode of collecting the revenue, the new multiplied, and, in many respects, onerous tasks to be performed, which

ing the revenue, the heat shall be performed, which respects, onerons tasks to be performed, which were not dreamed of in 1816. He stated that it 1816 the importers were few in number, goods imported in large packaires or quantities and the duties paid by a few checks on bankers; but that daties paid by a few checks on bankers; but that now we had steam and sating packets, and many importers—goods came in smaller packages—a steamship now arrives with goods probably to 300 different consignees, many of her invoices are in foreign languages, and when imported goods are warehoused new entries have to be made.—
This 1907, there was no system of any Till 1823, there was no system of ap-praisements established but last year the Appraisers examined 100,000 packages—of cours a large additional expense was thereby incurred The Sub Treasury Act too, cash duties in place of the bonding system, the vast multitudes of settlers who arrive on our shores, these, and other causes, have greatly increased and multiplied the labor and work to be done by educated men in the collection work to be done by educated men in the collectio of thirty to forty millions of revenue. Whoever said Mr. B. has the appointment and control of the Appraisers weeker the Ad Valorem system now in force, has a power far higher than the House of Representatives in heing and determining the Ta

It is pleasant to listen to Mr. BROOKS. He speaks well and to the purpose, seems to use no notes throws light upon the question, and studies brevity —But neither Mr. BROOKS, Mr. BAYLY, nor Mr. But neither Mr Brooks, Mr BATLY, har Mr Wisthror fully met the constitutional question. Why, in a case where the law has not fixed the number of officers to be employed the salaries or wares they are to receive, or the duties they are everally to perform, does not Mr. Secretary Merebiths sould down to the House, a statement in detail of the officers, he is informed and believes will be received the incomes be proposed to pay them. thill of the officers, he is informed an detected with the proposes to pay them, and the other purposes to which he intends to apply upward of three millions asked for the 18 months ending in June 1851?

Mr. Wistingor is a constitutional lawyer. Has he forgotten that the best feature in the practice of by former Congresses, and are thus controlled by

our British ancestors was the voting, in detail, the supplies—that the Colonists steadily adhered to annual votes where public money was asked for the public service—that the Canadians, at Quebec, in 1836, and before, having enforced the ancient constitutional practice, were put to defiance by a nom mat Senate, and that bloodshed followed—that when the Canadians, as revised. the new instrument required a strict recurrence this system of detailed revisals, whether the st ing! Is it not absurd that a House that will not trust the discretion of its own Committee of nine influential members on Commerce, in the choosing of a temporary clerk at a few hundred dollars, stand ready to vote over to Mr. COLLAMER and Mr. MEREDITH five or six millions a year, to be expended, the greater part of it, I believe, without check or limitation? It it can be shown by Mr. MereDITH, by the schedule that satisfied himself, that the sums he asks are required, give him the money—give him more if it is wanted—but let not Congression. responsibility to the people by voting in a lump with no particulars before them, the whole of the moneys required for revenue collection. Get schedule from the Treasury, as the act of las March contemplates and then we can meet bay voters in the House with the just indignation of their constituents, when they come next before country as candidates for places of public trust.

Fire scheek.—There were several votes taken is Committee of the Whole, on amendments, but no final decision was arrived at on the main questions

The Territorial and Slavery Question Mr.

If the agitating question of Slavery and its extension to Territory now free, is not adjusted during the present session of Congress, it certainly will not arise from a want of a variety of propos tions out of which to accomplish that result.

Judge Douglas, the Chairman of the Committee on Territories in the Senste, has a bill prepared looking to that object, which he intends to offer in a few days as the proposition of that Committee, and in the success of which he professes to have great confidence. Its provisions are as follows:

der her present Constitution with a single altera-

wholesale corruption affecting the community, which a selfish, mercenary government, such as Polk's was, would, in process of time, corrupt and degrade.

The addition of Canada to the Union would, in tion in her boundary. The eastern boundary of the State is restricted to the summit of the Sierra Ne-vada, which he maintains is the natural boundary members to 90 South, already? If you had 1,000 to one and were as nicely balanced as you always have been here, that one would turn the scale against liberty. The next census will increase your strength in the House of Representatives, but if divided into Democratic Whites and Aristocratic Locos, the South being united in essentials, will still control the patronage and guide the destines of the whole of the Republic. The sconer you begin to check and diminish this overwhelming power over men's pecuniary interests, exercised through the patronage of enormous incomes to many, and comfortable incomes to thousands who could well be spared, to the plew or the anvil the sconer you may hope for an era of good government.

in, thus excluded, is to be attached to, and form a part of the Territory of Descret, until otherwise provided by act of Congress.

Third: The Provisional Government formed by

part of the Territory of Deserver.

Third: The Provisional Government formed by the People of Deseret is by the terms of the bill legalized, and is to continue under that organization until Congress shall otherwise provide.

Powerh: Texas, for a consideration to be agreed apon, is to cede to the United States all claim she

ever by enactment she shall so provide. And orther assent of Congress to the formation of lew State out of the limits of Texas is to be

# NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 11, 1850. VOL. IX ...... NO. 262.

upon the same conditions as previously provided for in the case of Deseret.

Sirth all officers of both said Territories, civil and judicial, are to be appointed in the same man nor and judicial, are to be appointed in the same man re and in the same numbers as have heretofore been appointed for Oregon, Minnesota, &c.

The above contains the main features of Julie Doublass's Compromise, which may be slightly modified, before being brought to the notice of the Senate it in an indirect manner provides for Territories, and the Senate is a locally and the same with finding to the States in which they be, on the condition that each State will first covenant and agree to convey said lands to actual occupants only—not exceeding 160 acres to any one person—at a cost which will most tax the behild of the Fourse. In

acquired it, and must remain so, until otherwise The land thus granted is to remain " forever ex-

ble as the next Presidential candidate.

Thus far, not a proposition has been introduced that goes to the extent and embraces the whole subject so fully as does that of Mr. Clar, and after all these other devices have been tested and have falled, a majority in both branches will be glad to avail themselves of the superior table and judgment of Mr. Clar, and settle the whole contest upon a basis approximating to that introduced by him into the Senate.

The great question of "Land Referent is daily

the majority. Of course it was discharged.
Mr. IGNATIUS MUDD looks after the public buildings and grounds—that is his commission. Congress, the milehoow of the nation, had voted \$160, 156 into Mr. Mund's bureau, and he instantly set to that provision will be made for donations of the public land to all actual bona fide settlers who are without a homestead of any kind. The speculators is land warrants, and the holders of large bodies of unimproved lands in the West, are of course throwing all the obstacles in the way of the passage of so humane a bill that their ingenuity, quickened by their self-interest, can invent. But they are ondershood, and their machinations will be frus trated by those who have the "Land Reform beneath; and sincered at heart.

ALTH. \$1,700, expended \$19,503 on one of the Patent Office wines, and asks \$35,000 more, paid repairs for the Capitol, "et cetera," (the War Secretary has lent him the confounded compound, \$27,354. For the rest of his outlays are Pub. Doc. 30. There are 1,200 city lots yet unsold here; 538 are reserved for public squares, promenades, &c.; the President's Sustance outlands of a large the Capitol grounds and contains vo acres , the Capitol grounds and

TROUBLES AT HAVANA.

Correspondence of The Tribune. Soon after the departure of a portion of the Home Squadron " from this harbor a fine was evied upon some thirteen American captains for vessels without passports. The action seemed as ore, as the papers had been prepared some two pon a municipal regulation of the Captain-Gen ed upon the loyalty of the particular district of which Her Majesty had such maternal care and Gen. Houston spoke well to-day for more than two hours upon his Land resolutions. As Texas is pro-Slavery, and the more slave States the more pro-Slavery Senators, no doubt the gallant officer is anxious to see his State filled up, which free grants might speedily effect, in spite of the detestation in which free settlers hold unmitigated and unchange able Slavery. Mr. Foote's aspersions, the other day, were quite uncalled for. entisty for their prosperity and happiness -temonor of the flag! The people were much comfortncy without bon-fires to brighten his path had a

merican resident.

It has been frequently observed by gentlemen a basiness here, that this harbor should not be left week without a national vessel. The moment

The Proclamation of the President, in relation t the Carlos de Espana, falls as a blow upon the aghest official dignity of the Island, and has caused much disquiet and waeasy conversation in the alace.

Three or four days since. Her Majesty's only frigate, the Tobasco, arrived here, with a full complement of men and armament, with 500 marine recruits for local service. The ship is after the old style of war marine architecture, with galleried stern and protruding sides, curving from the water line to the first tier of guns. Her entrance was very beautiful; she was met by the barges of all the Spanish war vessels in port, and with the Government boats, escorted to her moorines, while thousands of interested spectators fixed the wharves along her path, but no vivas waked the echoes of Cubaños.

paid off, as a matter of convenience The Falcon brings Hon. WM M. Gwis, Senator lect for California, and he proceeds on his way to Washington by the Ohio, arrived this morning. The Georgia made her first appearance in these waters at an early hour to day, and leaves in the

waters at an early hour to day, and leaves in the morning for New Orleans.

The frequency of American steamers disturbing these waters, is looked upon with jealousy by the authorities—they fear the distribution of the end speeds of intelligence borne on their water-clipping wings—and the enlarging circle in the community, they would also control. Whole number of vessels in sort for freight, are 240. Of them—Americans loading, 7—discharging, 64—not up, 33—dispatched, 9—arrivals to day, 3—making a total of American vessels, 116.1!

These indiscreetly realous Tetotalers wis

### CALIFORNIA

Mesers Gredey & McElerita

Of all the marvellous phases of the history of the Present, the growth of Sax Francisco is the one which will most tax the behalf of the Future. Its parallel was never known and shall never be behalf digain. I speak only of what I have seen with my own eyes. When I haded here, not quite four months ago, I found a scattering form of tends and canvas bouses, with a show of frame buildings on one or two streets, and a population of about six thousand. Now, I see around me an actual metropolis, displaying street after street of well-built edifices, filled with an active and enterprising people and exhibiting every mark of permanent commercial prosperty. Then, the town manner commercial prosperty to the process which is own and of life. An association has been formed to life. An association has be cultivated part of it for a year.

The Committee on Territories have made short work with the humane and just resolutions of Ohio. seeking that a part of the country ceded by Mexica should be set apart for a home to the free color-ol people whom certain States expel. The Committee, yesterday, asked to be discharged from thinking or acting any forther relative to the matter. It is composed of Hunker Democrats—I mean the militer, yesterday, of course it was discharged. substantial fare from tine boards.

> amazed by what seemed an unnatural standard of prices, I expressed the opinion that there would be before long a great crash in speculation. Things, it apeared then, had reached their crisis, and it was pronounced impossible that they could remain standarry. This might have been a very natural dea at the time, but the subsequent course of iffairs has shown it to be incorrect. Land, rents, cooks, subsistence, &c. have continued steadily to alvance in cost, and as the credit system has been meanwhile prudently contracted, the character of the business now done is the more real and substantial. Two or three years will pass, in all probability, before there is a positive abstement of the amazed by what seemed an unnatural standard the meantime, occasioning great gains and losses but the fall in rents and real estate, when it comes commercial activity of the place. Prices will cover fall to the same standard as in the Atlantistates. Fortunes will always be made here by the other intelligent, industrious, and energetic but to one who is either too careless, too sprittess of the open standard of the configuration of the configurati

aven to lodgings in hotels, are paid in advance. A single bowling alley, in the basement stry of the Ward House—a new Hotel on Portsmonth square—prepays \$5,000 monthly. The firm of Findley, Johnson & Co recently sold their real estate, purioused a year ago for \$20,000 at \$300,000 \$20,000 down, and the rest in monthly instalments of \$12,500. The purchaser, Mr. Steinberger, has since been offered \$12,500 monthly, in advance, for the rent alone, which would thus pay at once, the first cost of the property. This is a lair specimen of the specialations daily made here. Those on a lesser scale are frequently of a very amusing character, but the claims on one's astonishment are so constant, that the faculty soon wears out. commending patience and quiet under any state of circumstances that might occur, except to be ever ready to defend the national integrity and to protect themselves from the corrupting influences of the political sentiments of the day; but that the fovernment, without the aid of the good will of the subject, was amply able to maintain order and preserve "intacto" their present relations and the large document of the same of the subject, was amply able to maintain order and preserve "intacto" their present relations and the large document residents. Howe so Circus, which is still here does an immense business, and a large and large and

permanent abape, very many of the comforts of e in the East are attainable. A family may now

ive here without suffering any material privations, and if every married man, who intends spending some time in California, would bring his family with him, a social influence would soon be created to which we might look for the happiest results. There has been a vast improvement in the means of living since my previous visit to San Francisco. Several large botels have been opened, which are equal in almost every respect to houses of the second class in the Atlantic cities. The Ward House, kept by Col. Myers, and the St. Francis Hotel, by the Messrs, Parker, completely throw into the shade all former establishments. The rooms are furnished with confort and even luxury, and the tables lack lew of the essentials of good and the tables lack few of the essentials of goo

apartments of the St. Francis are the best in Calibornia. The cost of board and lodging is \$150 per
month—which is considered unusually cheap. A
room at the Ward House costs \$250 monthly,
without boarding. The principal restaurants charge
\$35 a week for boarding, and there are lodging
houses where a berth or "houk"—one out of hifty
in the same room—may be had for \$6 a week.

The necessity of an immediate provision for all
branches of Government service, is too striking to
need particular reference. Unless something be
speedily done, the administration of many offices
here must become impossible. I trust Congress
will not pass through the Winter without adopting
some plan of relief, which can readily be accom-

The Double Mail brought by the Oregon, amountng to 45,000 letters and several tuns of newshan'two days after its receipt here. Mr. Moore and his clerk, as usual, worked day and night t ecomplish the distribution. The Post Office was in a state of siege for several days, and the queues formed to the several windows numbered hundreds. Many came at three o'clock in the morning, bringing their breakfasts, to secure the time. car the window were frequently sold for \$10 to impatient individuals, and several men, out of employment, did a good business by working up the ine and then selling out. The income of the office s entirely inadequate to the proper management f its immense business. The forwarding of let-

of its immense business. The intracting of sectors according to orders—a Post-Office feature unknown before—would of itself suffice to employ continually a large number of clerks.

San Francisco, at present, is as dismal a place as could well be imagined. The riimpae of bright, warm, serene weather is over leaving in its stead a raw, cheerless south-east atorm. The wind now will the hore a heavy cale, and the cold steady a raw, cheeriess south-east storm. The wind now and then blows a heavy gale, and the cold, steady fall of rain is varied by claps of thunder and sudden biasts of hall. The mud in the harrest is little short of fathomless, and it is with difficulty that the mules can drag their empty wagons through. A powerful London dray-horse, a very giant in harness, is the only animal able to pull a good load, and I am told he earns his master \$100 daily. I see occasionally a company of Chinese work men, carrying bricks and mortar, slung by ropes to long hamboo poies. The plank sidewalks, in the lower part

in a previous letter as having been overtaken by the snows on Deer Creek have arrived safely at this place. He brings the welcome news that all the emigrants are now in the Valley of the Sacramento, and generally in good health, though some 2, 1850.

Vinter.
The week or ten days of dry weather before the The week or ten days of dry weather before the present storm, gave an opportunity for supplies to be transported to nearly all the mining districts. Although the transportation was difficult and the freight enormous, it is hoped that sufficient has been carried into the mountains to support the miners during the remainder of the rainy season. The supplies of venison are very abundant in the diggings. Indeed, no part of California lacks game at this season. I have seen waron loads of wild geese and ducks sold here at \$2 apiece. Fat deer and elk hang at the doors of the buthers shops, and "grizzly bear steak" is a choice disn at the eating houses. The other night I had the satisfaction of eating a slice of a "grizzly, which the bear! rating a slice of a "grizzly, which (the bear weighed 1,100 lbs.

Messrs, Crane and Rice are here, daily expect as their needed and relief.

Messes. Crane and Rice are here, using expecting their presses and printing materials, which are shipped round the Horn. Their new paper, the Pacific Courier, will no doubt meet with excellent encouragement. The bulk of the commercial interest of San Francisco is Whig and will support a

White press.

I leave San Francisco regretting that I cannot stay longer, and see more of the wonderful growth of this Empire of the West. Yet I have been fortunate in witnessing the most peculiar and interesting stage of its progress, and I go in the hope of returning at some future day to view the completion of these magnificent beginnings. The world's history has no page so marvellous as that which has not been turned here. at been turned here.

I shall write to you again from Mazatlan. B. F.

OREGON. Military-Six Men Drowned-Trouble Amon

OKEGON CITY, (D. T.) Det. 20, 1849. Col Loring & Oregon Regiment of Mounted Riflemen which arrived at Vancouver not long since, has taken quarters in this place. The officers and

malamich tribe, and occupying the country along the

forthern part of Paget's Sound, came to Fort Nisqually for the purpose of making an attack upo the mideration of the grant the marker of the marker of the marker of the marker to it, perhaps, than about twenty miles. Saw mile seem to have been running in his head. He went to a mill site, owned by a Mr. Simmons, and after looking about him awhile, returned to Oregon City, after which nothing more was done by him in reference to the subject of the

About the first of August he instructed J. Quinn Thornton, Esq. at that time a Sub-Indian Agent, to proceed to Nisqually for the purpose of concili-ating the good will of all the tribes about the Sound, by making presents to them. Judge Thornton pro-ceeded directly to the scene of the murder, and determined that he would not make presents to the offending tribe for murdering an American citizen and for wounding two others, but that although he and for weathing two others, but that although he had no funds he could control, he would offer a re-ward of eighty blankets for the apprehension of the murderers. This offer had the desired effect. They were brought in tried, and two of them con-

They were brought in tried, and two of them couldemned and executed.

The Governor may have courage. The building, however, has more. But it is a very general opinion that a Governor of more capacity as a civil roler of sober, sedate and intelligent people, is extremely desirable. It is a matter of little consequence whether the new divernor be a Whig or a Loco-Foco, so that he be a man of political wisdom and attractures and one who will not forfeit all. and with men who are habitually intemperate, and who can make no other apology for getting drunk than is to be found in the fact that a state of intoxi-cation is the only one in which they can larget that they externally have the form of men, and that in this respect at least have some resemblance to the being whom God erected upright and in his own image.

be removed. Their tastes being very much in a son with those of His Excellency, they would ve Advance in Prices Return of Gold Seekers.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

One on City, Oregon Territory, Oct. 27, 1849.

By the last advices which I received from Cali-

formia, goods of every discription have advanced ery considerably in price. The prices in Oregon and provisions are likewise in advance of those principally citizens of Oregon ret Gold Mines sick and dissepointed.

Shipwreck and Loss of Life.

WHOLE NO. 2753.

worth the S. a not are universally worn inside the boots which are mostly knee-high making us look like a population of dismounted hassars.

This severe weather has occasioned a great deal the former, in the Charleston Courier of the 6th.

The severe weather has occasioned a great deal the former, in the Charleston Courier of the 6th. This severe weather has occasioned a great deal of sickness, especially among those who lead an exposed life in tents. Fever-and ague and dysentery are the prevailing complaints, the great prevailing complaints and some passengers was abandoned at sea, come lifth of January, in all about 35 long, 47 30-abe laying and an irregular habit of life. An association has been described by the barque Marietta, Vennard, of and from Bath, including the prevailing complaints.

shall not be present at the opening of the Session, and can scarcely expect to hear before I leave, the result of the election for U. S. Senators. The little steamboat Mint left here yesterday, with a part of the Legislature on board, but was near foundering in the gaie, and put back again. To-day she has taken a fresh start, and will probably reach San Jose. Things wear a different aspect in the political world. Several new candidates are in the lidid, and the result depends so entirely on the calcusing and compromising to be done at San Jose, that no one presumes to anticipate it. It is generally conceded that Dr. Gwin's election is certain. The Sacramento delegation have pronounced in favor of Thos. I. He is generally conceded that Dr. Gwin's election is certain. The Sacramento delegation have pronounced in favor of Thos. I. He is generally conceded that Dr. Gwin's election is certain. The Sacramento delegation have pronounced in favor of Thos. I. He is generally conceded that Dr. Gwin's election is certain. The Sacramento delegation have pronounced in favor of Thos. I. He is generally conceded that Dr. Gwin's election is certain. The Sacramento delegation have pronounced in favor of Thos. I. He is generally conceded the same than the water classet pipe at the water classet pipe. And is the sacrament and lee one, found it are closed in setting at the pumps, and the shot keep land he water pouring the fill of the full break as well as possible—during the water pouring in the full bore, and all water pouring the listoard and lee one, found it are closed in setting at the jumps, and the shot keep land he water pouring the latter at the pumps and the pumps completely choked with the com, and in drawing the bureer boxes with a lackle, drew out the stall pouring the bureer boxes with a lackle, drew out the stall pouring the bureer boxes with a lackle, drew out the stall pouring the bureer boxes with a lackle, drew out the stall pouring the bureer boxes with a lackle, drew out the stall pouring the bureer boxes wit

Office.	Consum	State.	Postmarter.
West Enfield	Penobscot	Me.	Nathaniel Jones
East Hampden		S78	Wm. Carey.
ochesett		Mass.	Martin Alger.
chill		9.0	P. Fish.
Vi Braintres		Vt	Albert Hawes.
Vest Concord		10.0	Charles Chase.
ionth Warsaw	Wyoming	N.Y	Alonzo Chout.
Vest Camp			Wm. Adams.
Vest Cameron		2.6	Wm. Miles
Lawleyton		X4	James S. Hawle
teaville		N. J.	Runkie Rea.
eru Mille		Pa.	James Mathers.
innisville		12.20	Alex. Stewart.
fuekstown	Somerwet		Chela Lantheet.
erre Hill		10.55.0	S. N. Kinuser.
frownington		44	Wm. P. McKee
funter's Cave		7.7.	Wm. Paul.
lover	Baltimore	Md	Wm. L. Nace.
leasant Grove	Alleghany		
hampton		Ohro.	J. H. Baldwin.
anille		18.81	Wm. P. Wilson.
e la Palma		1 6 1	Wm. Weeks,
Princeton	Coshogron	1000	Wm. Whinery.
ossuth	Anglaise	100	S. Dillinger.
Cautaine	Manistee	Mich:	S. Batchelder.
e Roy	legham	PRODUCT.	P. Henderson.
edar Mount	Wythe	Va	Charles L. Fox
(alian (Ch.)	Allamance	N. C.	James S. Scott.
	Randolph	No. of Lots	John L. Brown
Varwick		Geo	Wm. Posey.
Ppallka		000.	Henry Fisher.
ingaville		Ala	Jesse Callioun
old Water		Miss.	Thomas Wilson
Rabbit Creek		Tex's	W. P. Chisum.
			James Bundy
Barren Ridge			Lem. Goodin.
HUSTAVUS			Thomas Gates.
Steamport			
Larkinsburg			Wm. A. Foster.
Washburn			
Carrevillo			J. W. Rogers.
West Union			Wm. Wangh.
Rutler	Kenkuck		David Hill.
Tuaintin			Lot Whiteomb.
Milwaukie			
DISCONTINUED	Sandy Ridg	e, Davi	dson County, N.
Physics and Business	on. The acres I his	strict, i	A C L CALO PURE
Dogwood Spring Rankin County,	The state of the s	DIADINA.	Contract the second

GENERAL NOTICES.

Wigs and Toupees. Barcuston's esiebrais

Joseph Mohres, C. J. Milber, Win R. Griffithe, J. H. Bennett, A. H. Colt, G. Gennings, Edward Carland, Theo. Barnaced. Charles White, Edurated Skillman

## ARRIVAL OF THE OHIO. THE CALIFORNIA MAILS. MORE GOLD.

The steamer Onto, Lieut. Schence, U. S. N. Commanding, arrived about 10 o'clock on Saturday from Chagres via New-Orleans and Havana bringing the Oregon's mails from San Francisco. and 137 passengers-60 from New-Orleans, 65 from Chagres, and 12 from Havana. Among her pasmers we notice the names of Hon. WILLIAM McKENDREE GWIN, U. S. Senator from California, Gen. ROST. ARMSTRONG, Capts. HULSK and ST. ORN, ex-Ald. OLIVER CHARLICK, and JUAN

The Ohio left New Orients on the 30th, reached the bar at 4 P.M. where she got aground, owing to an unskillful pilot, and remained on the bar 24

she was finally drawn off by the Hercules and Caledonia, two powerful steam tugs, and took her departure from the Belize Light at 8 o'clock on the evening of the 31st, and arrived at Havana on the norning of the 3d inst. She brings no later intellirence from California, her news having been antiipated by the arrival of the Empire City. She brings the usual California and Pacific Coast mails, which reached Panama by the steamer Oregon, and half a million dollars worth of gold, part of which is on freight, and part belonging to her passengers : also, \$40,000 worth of Mexican doubleons on freight from New-Orleans to this city

The Falcon, from Chagres, arrived at Havana on the 1st. She brought 190 passengers and nearly one million dollars worth of gold—one half of which come to this City in the Ohio-the balance has

The following are owners and consignees of gold ought by the Onio : Geo. Law, \$67,000 ; Oliver Charlick, \$24,000 A. H. Whipple, of Boston \$17,000 A N. Bassett, of New Bedford, \$25,400 A. Reed, \$1,700 J. M. Demarcet, \$1,645 J. Mc Donough \$6,600 R. B. Sullivan, \$12,380 J. A. Piet mn, \$600 John Beattie, \$2,280. The Falcon left Havana for New Orleans

M. on the 4th inst.

The Georgia Capt Porter, from New-York, arived at Havana on the morning of the 3rd, and left again at 2 P. M. same day for New Orleans and

The Georgia touched off Charleston and Savauah, and waited 17 bours for the Mails and pasten ers. At the former port she did not communicate on account of rough weather. The Pilot Boat did The steamer Isabel, Capt. Rolling, from Charles

ton and Key West, due at Havana on the 4th inst was seen going into that port just after the Ohio

anasually rough and stormy. She encountered strong head winds from the time she left the S W Pass, until inside Moro Castle Light. A Nor ther set in the morning she left Havana, which asted three days and nights, blowing with great iolence, so that she was able to make but little head-way during the time. The news from Hav ana is of little or no interest. There were several American vessels in port discharging.

We are under obligation to Mr. O. V. HOLLEN-BECK, Clerk of the Ohio, for his promptness in furaishing our reporter with the above summary The following are the names of the Obio's Pas

he people of the "Mission Dolores," in a peti addressed to Judges Turk and Almond, of Sas

credings as the proper officers have not been and to be press thus far."

The petikion further represents that unless the authorities of San Francisco take prompt measures to repress these disturbances, there exists the most serious danger of riot and loss of life.

The Pacific Nees of the 31st December says: We learn from Judge Turk that, on Wednesday evening he pisced a portion of the Folice force of the city under the direction of the regular authorities of the Mission to make such investigation and take such measures, in connect with those authorities, as might be necessary. He informs to that he found the quiter of the pisce restored, and that the airm of the residents of the Mission to make such more thereto, by the presence of the additional Folice upon the spot.

Descret.
The News has the following